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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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P. SILVA.—Agent to take acknowledgments to instruments, district of Kona, Oahu; at W. C. Ach's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.—Price 60c; beautifully illustrated. For sale by all newdealers.

Cricket at Makiki.

British tars and Honolulu landlubbers will meet on the cricket field today. The game will be between teams of the British ship Aspice and the team of the Honolulu Cricket Club. The game will be called at 2 p. m. on the old Makiki baseball grounds. The line-up will be as follows:

Aspice.—C. F. Davidson, S. Johnson, J. Morrison, H. Dickson, L. Henderson, A. Ammon, J. Jackson, W. Wingate, G. Campbell, B. Jones, C. Kelly, N. G. Betts.

Honolulu Cricket Club.—Helbert, Moss, Bidell, Harvey, Cockburn, Anderson, Catton, Jordan, Parish, Seymour, Hatfield.

The Chief Justice.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd are convalescing at Lakewood, N. J., from a serious attack of the grip. Justice Judd's general health, apart from the effects of the malady named, has improved during his sojourn in the East.

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ANOTHER SUSPECT

Levy Still Holding His Own.

VARIOLOID ON KAUAI

Yong Look Not a Plague Victim—Hawaiian Hotel Quarantined. The Kee Mung Case.

2 a. m.—Armstrong Smith reports from the pesthouse that H. M. Levy, who was removed on Thursday from one of the Hawaiian Hotel cottages as a suspect, is holding his own, is conscious, in good spirits and that he has just been talking with him. His temperature yesterday averaged 103; there are no new developments, and the case remains a very suspicious one and one difficult to say much about.

A Chinaman, Chick Tuck (Lee Ling), 25 years old, was removed from a house back of J. Peters' place, Kalihi, about 4:30 p. m. yesterday, and is now in the suspect ward. Armstrong Smith resumed duties at the pesthouse as soon as H. M. Levy was removed there.

Yong Look, the Chinaman suspected of having plague, who was removed from Ah Sam's place, on the Walkiki road, on Thursday, died in the pesthouse at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The post-mortem examination revealed pneumonia and meningitis as the cause of death—not plague, as was anticipated.

Dr. Wood said last night that he was very glad to report that Yong Look, the Chinaman who had been taken from Ah Sam's place, on the Walkiki road, near Hopkins' switch, as a suspect, although he had died, was not a plague victim. "We were mistaken for once," said the Doctor; "the post-mortem examination held this afternoon by Dr. Hoffmann revealed pneumonia and meningitis as the cause of death. Meningitis was what caused unconsciousness in this case. I am very glad that this did not turn out a case of plague; it would have been very tough on poor Ah Sam, who keeps the store on the Walkiki road, to have had his place burned after taking Yong Look and his family into his home through kindness. I am glad for his sake that Yong Look did not die of plague."

Dr. Galbraith said last night, in relation to H. M. Levy, the suspect from one of the Hawaiian Hotel cottages: "Levy is holding his own; there are as yet no new developments in the case, but I am very much afraid that it will prove to be a case of plague. He is plucky and seems to be in good spirits; at present there is great suspicion attached to the case; that is about all that can be said now. The people in

"I am the wife of Ah Sun, who was the nephew of Kee Mung. We lived in the house off Richards street, in room 2. Kee Mung lived in room 7 up to February 19, when he moved to Kalihi with Ah Chu and family. I did not see Kee Mung again until the night of February 27, when Ah Chu and two other Chinamen, whom I don't know, brought him to my room. Ah Sun was out at the time. Kee Mung was sick. They set him down in my room. I wanted to send him off, but Ah Chu said no, that there would be no pliki. Ah Sun came back in about an hour. Ah Chu then went after Dr. McGrew who came and attended to Kee Mung. At the time Kee Mung moved to Kalihi he was not sick."

"Kee Mung was my uncle. On the day of the fire of the Mary Kaahue house (February 19) Kee Mung moved out to Kalihi to the Young Kwai rice plantation, with Ah Chu's son, and family. Ah Chu went after Dr. McGrew and brought him down. He died in that room. After Dr. McGrew had been there Ah Chu left."

"I visited the rice plantation at Kalihi on last Sunday (February 25) about noon. I saw Kee Mung sitting in the small house occupied by Ah Chu and family. I did not see Kee Mung again until Tuesday night (February 27), when on returning home about 9 p. m., I saw him in my room sick, with Ah Chu. Ah Chu went after Dr. McGrew and brought him down. He died in that room. After Dr. McGrew had been there Ah Chu left."

Then follow the statements of Ah Hop, Ah Moon, Ah Pung, Ah Tai, Ah Lam and Ah Wa, all agreeing for the most part with the foregoing assertions.

"I moved away from the house on Richards street on February 19, to the

(Continued on Page 9.)

the hotel are not frightened at all, although this morning there were signs of a tendency that way, with many quickly getting their fears at rest, and things going on here about the same as ever."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that a baker employed at the hotel is a suspect?"

"None whatever. The fellow is simply suffering from an attack of diarrhoea."

About 4:30 p. m. yesterday a Chinaman was removed from a place back of J. Peters' at Kalihi. He was taken to the suspect ward at the pest hospital. Chick Tuck (Lee Ling) is 25 years old; he was taken suddenly sick and was visited by Dr. Jobe, who pronounced it a suspicious case. Armstrong Smith said there was no change in his condition at 2 o'clock this morning.

The schooner "Alice" Kimball, from Kauai, brings word that there is a suspicious case of sickness at Kihiti plantation camp. Four doctors examined the case, but did not agree as to the complaint. The house in which the patient was found has been burned. A case of varioloid is reported from Kauai.

Board of Health Meeting.

President Wood, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey and Smith of the Board of Health were present at yesterday's meeting in the Judiciary building. Among the observers were President Doie, L. A. Thurston and Dr. J. Katsuka.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Wood took up the case of Kee Mung, the plague victim who died in the house back of the coal sheds, near Richards street on Wednesday last.

Dr. Wood: "I have learned that the Chinaman, Kee Mung, had also been sick in a house in the rice field in Kalihi, near Luther Wilcox's place. I have here sufficient evidence in the case to warrant our considering the place infected by plague. It is Mr. A. A. Wilder's report."

A. A. Wilder's Report.

Dr. Wood then read the report of A. A. Wilder in the case of Kee Mung, which contains the following facts and statements. The report is dated March 2nd. Kee Mung was 52 years of age and had resided at the house off Richards street, below Queen; he had lived there since 9 p. m. February 27th until his death; he had also lived at Young Kwai's rice plantation off the road to the leper settlement, belonging to the Kapioani Estate. Kee Mung was a seller of fish employed in the fishmarket. Patient died February 28th. In his remarks in the report, Mr. Wilder says: "Statements of Ah Sun, Louisa, Ah Wa, Ah Tai, Ah Lam, Ah Pung, Ah Moon and Ah Hop are attached hereto, showing in substance that Ah Chu, wife and family and Kee Mung all left the house off Richards street and went to Kalihi to live at the Young Kwai rice plantation. Kee Mung was brought back by Ah Chu and others about 9 p. m. Tuesday night, February 27th, to room 2, where he died."

"Dr. McGrew's statement attached hereto confirms the story of Ah Sun and Louisa. The inspector says that Kee Mung disappeared about the time that Ah Chu did, and that he visited every room in the house every day and that Kee Mung was certainly not there after Ah Chu left. All the people at the rice plantation including Ah Chu and family have been removed to Kalihi camp."

Statement of Louisa.

"I am the wife of Ah Sun, who was the nephew of Kee Mung. We lived in the house off Richards street, in room 2. Kee Mung lived in room 7 up to February 19, when he moved to Kalihi with Ah Chu and family. I did not see Kee Mung again until the night of February 27, when Ah Chu and two other Chinamen, whom I don't know, brought him to my room. Ah Sun was out at the time. Kee Mung was sick. They set him down in my room. I wanted to send him off, but Ah Chu said no, that there would be no pliki. Ah Sun came back in about an hour. Ah Chu then went after Dr. McGrew who came and attended to Kee Mung. At the time Kee Mung moved to Kalihi he was not sick."

Statement of Ah Sun.

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HANDBOOK OF PLAGUE

Points of Information to Sanitarians.

FROM A HIGH AUTHORITY

Extracts From the Conclusions of the Leading Plague Specialists Of the World.

The Journal of the American Medical Association of February 17, contains an article on the bubonic plague, made up of extracts from Drs. Kitasato, Nakagawa, Yersin, Wyman and Manson. This article which we publish below in its entirety, is compiled by Edmond



DR. YERSIN, The French Plague Expert.

Souchoin, M. D., President of the Louisiana State Board of Health. The first sub-division appears under the head of Causes External:

The plague affects all countries. It affects all climates, but it has become practically a disease of warm climates.

It affects all altitudes. It affects all seasons, but is worse in moderate temperatures.

Moderate temperatures combined with a certain degree of dampness are the most favorable conditions.

It affects all races, but the yellow race is the most liable. The white race is much less so. In the epidemic of Hongkong in 1898, the death among the Chinese was 98 per cent., and among the Europeans 18 per cent.

It is endemic in many countries of Asia.

It exists over such a large area there that the disease may be said to be pandemic.

The worse the hygienic conditions, constitutional and general, the worse the disease.

Filth and overcrowding are the most potent conditions for the starting and spread of plague.

It is the severest in insanitary districts and among the poverty-stricken and ignorant.

In cities the cleanly districts are generally spared.

Underfeeding and the use of poor or unwholesome food is a potent predisposing cause.

The poison is not eliminated by the ordinary respiration of a patient suffering with the disease.

The elimination takes place in the sputum—especially in the pulmonary plague—the urine, the dejections, pus and blood from wounds, buboes or other ulcers or wounds.

When exposed to the sun the bacillus dies in four hours.

It may survive outside of the body for a longer time.

Its vitality outside of the human body is very short.

There is a considerable mass of evidence tending to show that clothes, skins, textile fabrics and other similar materials may preserve the virus for several months.

The bacillus can live for a time in dirt, also in moist dust dry enough to be easily wafted into the atmosphere by slight currents of air.

There may be transportation of the virus in moist particles.

Yersin states that he found in the soil forming the floor of plague-haunted houses, four to five cm. below the surface, a bacterium with all the bacteriologic characters of the plague bacillus, but devoid of virulence.

Nobody has been able to demonstrate the presence of virulent plague bacilli in the soil of infected localities.

The bacillus when desiccated can not be preserved more than seven days.

Lice, flies, bugs, fleas may act as carriers of the virus from person to person, inserting it with their bites.

Yersin found in his laboratory dead

flies, whose bodies were crowded with the bacilli.

The bacilli are found in the bodies of rats and mice found dead during an epidemic.

There is sometimes a great mortality among rats, mice, snakes, beetles, bugs, flies, dogs—less frequently, jackals. Purely herbivorous animals—horses, oxen, sheep, goats, rabbits—are usually exempt pending and accompanying outbreaks of plague in man.

Other animals also may die, oxen, sheep, deer, pigs, dogs—less frequently.

Fleas carry it from animal to animal and from animal to man and from man to animal. Fleas leave dead animals to go to living ones or hide in clothes.

Rats contract the disease by breathing the air of an infected house or by eating and drinking contaminated food and water, or by eating carcasses of man and of animals.

They infect homes by defecation or by dying in or under houses.

The disease is communicated by breathing the air of an infected room, also by eating and drinking in an infected room, also by conveyance from the fingers or glasses or fork, etc., to the mouth.

Rats and mice fed on cultures or on fragments of liver or spleen of animals dead of plague acquire the disease.

Yersin placed in the same cage healthy and inoculated mice. The inoculated died first, but afterward the originally healthy and uninoculated mice also succumbed.

Inhalation experiments have thus far been negative.

The extension of the epidemic depends often on place infection than on direct transmission from person to person.

It spreads from one country to another by religious pilgrimage, by ordinary travelers and their baggage, by rats, fleas and other vermin.

Plague is not so infectious as scarlet fever, measles, smallpox and typhus.

Plague Conveyance by Merchandise.—Following is an extract from the London Lancet of March 13, 1897, upon this subject:

A special commission was appointed by the French Academy of Medicine in 1846, and made report upon the danger of the importation of the plague infection through merchandise from infected ports.

The delivery (of the commission of 1846) was as follows:

There is no proof that merchandise can transport plague outside of the epidemic foci, and the arguments upon which this conclusion was based were:

(Translation.)

In 1835 epidemic plague prevailed at Alexandria among the employees of all grades living in the warehouses of the Egyptian government. A great quantity of bales of cotton, handled daily by laborers, were shipped to all the great ports of Europe from January to June—that is to say, during the period of the epidemic—without a single case of plague resulting. In 1835, 31,709 bales were carried to England, 33,812 to Marseilles, 424 to Leghorn, 150 to Holland, 32,263 to Trieste, 32 to various ports. These cotton bales, we repeat, did not convey plague to anyone, although no precaution was taken to disinfect them. They were compressed before being put on board, and were then piled in as small a space as possible. The hatches were closed, and the vessel left Alexandria. Of the 16 English vessels loaded with cotton which left Alexandria from the beginning of January to the end of June, eight had plague on board, but the cotton loaded in these vessels was not more dangerous than that of non-infected vessels.

We close, gentlemen, what we had to say with regard to the transmissibility of plague by directing your attention to a fact of great importance, which is positively and officially recognized. Since 1729 not one of the porters employed at the lazaretto of Marseilles in loading and handling merchandise has contracted plague.

Generally speaking it is now considered that new merchandise plays a small role in the conveyance of disease.

Causes Internal and Individual.

The disease is rarer after fifty than during adolescence.

Certain occupations like rag-dealing may increase the risk of infection.

It may penetrate by respiration, by ingestion; also by inoculation through slight wounds. The disease may be communicated through trifling wounds of the hand, face or other parts of the surface. It is conceivable that the germs that may be lying about on the ground deposited there by the discharges of sick men or animals, or perhaps growing there in natural culture, may have been picked up in this way.

The bacillus persists in the bodies of the convalescents for at least three weeks after cessation of the active disease.

The plague is due to a bacillus discovered by Kitasato in 1894.

It is found in great quantities in the buboes, generally in pure cultures, but often associated with the pus cocci.

It is also found in the blood. It is easily detected only by cultivation at the beginning, and with difficulty directly by the microscope.

But toward the end of the attack they are so numerous that they are readily seen by the microscope directly.

The bacilli of the blood are shorter than those of the fluids.

They are also found in the intestinal contents and in the feces.

The bacillus is found in the blood obtained from the finger tips of the living; also in the intestinal organs.

The most favorable temperature for the cultures is from 26 to 39 C.

The bacillus does not form spores.

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